





flowers. The Nuns also ingratiate themselves into the affections of the children by many acts of kindness, and teach them in a familiar way, the most graceful manners. The Nuns visit the scholars' room every morning about 4 o'clock, before they awake, and utter their prayers over the pupils, probably for their conversion to the "true Catholic faith." After the scholars have retired to rest, they are forbidden to converse with each other.

Religious ceremonies are performed in the Chapel of the Convent twice a day, where is the harp, the altar, and the tabernacle, all glittering behind the robes and surplices of bishops and priests. How much does this resemble the form of religion without the substance? These scholars are not permitted to worship without the precincts of the Chapel of the Convent, excepting with the approbation of their parents, and even then they must leave the Convent on Saturday, and are not allowed to return again until the Monday following. All letters or communications that are sent to these young ladies from parents or friends must be inspected by the Lady Superior, and whatever information they may wish to forward to their friends must pass under the inspection of this Lady. How cautious are the managers of this Institution to guard against "evil communications!" The principles of the Nunnery might be exposed to the minds of those who are capable of understanding the philosophy of its machinery by the letters of the scholars. May the time soon arrive when Protestant parents will open their eyes, and examine well the moral and religious tendency of every Academy to which they send their children, and then there may be some good reason for saying that New-England has the credit of sending to the Valley of the Mississippi, or some darker region, fewer Nuns than of any other section of our continent! Christians! be not discouraged; take a bold stand against infidelity in all its forms, and you will shortly see Babylon and its dragons lie prostrate at your feet, wailing in bitter strains the sad story of its destruction!—*Christian Watchman.*

We trust the preceding article will not be misunderstood by any reader. The author designed to allow the institution all the excellencies it possesses, in regard to literary and other advantages; but at the same time he would warn us against its fascinations, as leading to a vortex of destructive religious error. Let Protestants imitate the excellencies, and improve by every favorable hint; but let them not commit their children to the pestiferous atmosphere, which broods within the walls of "Mount Benedict."

## INTELLIGENCE.

### MISSION AT BOMBAY.

From the *M. Herald* for May. [In the April and May numbers of the *Herald* is the Journal of the Rev. Cyrus Stone's tour, while visiting the Mission Schools on the continent, which is too extended for our columns. We select two articles concerning this Mission, which give a general view of it, and commend it with renewed force to the affections and prayers of American Christians. The first is the editorial remarks which follow Mr. Stone's journal; the other is the conclusion of a joint communication of the missionaries, dated on the first of July last.—Mr. Stone found the schools generally in a flourishing state, and exerting a most salutary influence on the minds of the scholars and natives generally, in the villages where they are located. They have already excited a spirit of inquiry among the people, which promises much good.—The missionaries state, that Mrs. Graves had been sick with a liver complaint, and brought down to the verge of the grave; but after the monsoon commenced, she began slowly to recover, and hopes were indulged that she would regain her health. Mr. and Mrs. Graves had also buried their only child, a daughter a little more than two years old; and there were but three surviving children in the mission.—The growing demand for the word of God in that part of India, made it necessary that the press should be constantly employed in multiplying copies; and the Bombay Aux. Bible Society had intimated a readiness to afford liberal aid.—The active female schools in Bombay were in a flourishing state, and promised fair to obtain the objects for which they were established. The distribution of Tracts is going on extensively and prosperously; and there is an increased attention to the preaching of the word. The number of boys, who attend the catechetical instruction on Sabbath afternoons, at the chapel, had increased one half since the commencement of the year. Nearly 200 interesting letters, some from all castes, assemble in the temple of Jehovah, receiving Christian instruction. Their intelligent countenances bespeak their immortality; and the mark of the beast in their foreheads, "immortals in ruins." One cannot rise from the perusal of this journal, and the letter which is to follow it, without feeling cheered by the prospects of this mission. It has had great difficulties to surmount, but we see that the money and labor bestowed upon it have not been lost. Far from it. The very causes are now existing and operating among the Malabar people, which, by the grace of God, planted Christianity in the world, and in different ages have been extending its influence in the face of greater obstacles than oppose its progress in any part of India. Two things must be effected among a heathen people, before the triumph of the Gospel can be complete. First, To rouse the people from a lethargic, death-like apathy, so that their intellectual and moral faculties can be made to operate; and secondly, To overcome the opposition, which the wicked heart feels and is prone to manifest, when the truth once gains the attention. Now the first part of this work requires more time and labor in some heathen countries, than in others. In India it has been a laborious task. In Bombay, at the time our mission was commenced, it was all to be done; the minds of the people having been but little disturbed by innovations of any sort. But there has been a most rapid progress. On the island of Bombay, the rays of knowledge are beginning to pour in upon the long night that has enveloped the female mind. Many hundreds of boys have also been taught to read, as well as to write. The nature of the Gospel has been so far explained and understood, that the heathen host of Brahmins begin to see that it enlarges their religion, influence, and craft; and they therefore begin to hate and oppose,—thus marking a progress towards the second stage.

On the continent, our efforts are yet in their incipient state: but how favorable an opportunity we have for getting access to the minds of the people, and rousing their faculties to subjects which concern their everlasting peace, Mr. Stone's journal explains. Surely when we survey this and other fields for missionary effort, we cannot but feel, that the present is no time to be faithless, or to resist our intercessions, or to diminish our contributions in aid of an enterprise designed and destined to fill millions of minds with holiness and life.

**Appeal to the Churches.**—The concluding parts of this letter furnish an appeal to the churches, that is commended to the prayerful consideration of all who desire to know whether they have done enough for the millions in pagan darkness.

In view of the operations and prospects of the mission the past half year, we see much cause for humiliation, fasting, and prayer; but none for despondency. In respect to humanity—love to Christ and to these pagan souls—and in proclaiming the gospel—live fully in the promises of God—fervency in prayer for the almighty energies of the Holy Spirit, which alone can give a saving power to the word preached;—we confess ourselves to have been criminally deficient. To these causes we are willing to attribute, in part at least, our want of success in persuading these idolaters to turn from their vain idols to the worship and service of the living God. "The arm of the Lord is not shortened, that it cannot save," even those enslaved Hindoos, nor "his ear heavy that it cannot hear," the cry of his people.

Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight," still rings in the ears of his people. The ways of the Lord to the hearts of pagans, as well as to impenitent men in Christian lands, lie through the church and the hearts of Christians. In their hearts must glow that love to Christ, which shall constrain them, in obedience to his commands, to send his Gospel to the heathen;—that spirit of wrestling prayer, which shall secure a life giving power to attend it;—and that deep humility which shall ascribe all the glory of its triumph to his name. When missionaries and the churches have thus prepared the way of the Lord,

\* All the Hindoos, men, women and children, have the mark, (not the image) of the gods they worship, painted on their foreheads.

we doubt not he will come in great power and glory to conquer the idols of the nations. How vast, then, the responsibility which rests upon us and upon them.

A missionary in Bombay must keep near the throne, and fix his eyes on the promises of God, or his heart will sink within him as he surveys the thousands of immortal beings in ruins around him, and the obstacles, insurmountable to human view, to their salvation. Probably no part of India, or the pagan world which is accessible to missionaries, presents greater obstacles to the actual conversion of the natives to Christianity, than Bombay. The perpetual din of business—scenes of dissipation—marriage festivals—Hindoo, Mussulman, and Parsee holidays, like the fowls of heaven, devour up the seed as soon as it is sown. And at the same time there is no part of India, or of the world, which presents a more important and interesting field for missionary efforts. Its commercial relation to different parts of India, Arabia, Persia, and the people of various nations who either reside here, or visit this place for traffic, &c., give it this pre-eminence. Thousands from various parts of these countries who come here for merchandise or religious purposes, hear the Gospel, or would hear it, had we a sufficient number of missionaries to send it through all the streets, and receive Christian books, which they carry to those parts of the region of darkness where the voice of a missionary was never heard, and probably will not be till the present generation have gone to the world of retribution. Here we have Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsees, Arabians, Armenians, Chinese, Jews, Papists, &c.—and some of these nations are the managers of the trade, who are receiving more or less knowledge of the true God, and of the way of salvation through his Son Jesus Christ. Let but one in each of these different regions be converted to the service of divine grace, and they will carry the Gospel to different tribes and nations, and will be able to do so, in the power of God. Oh for a Pentecost season! Let the Holy Ghost fall upon some of our street congregations, as it did on the hearers of Peter, and these various nations and sects would soon hear the tidings of salvation in their own language, without the mysterious gift of darkness which Bombay, as from Jerusalem in the days of the apostles, the sound of the Gospel would soon spread into every village in this part of India—and into Arabia, Persia, and some parts of Judea.

And shall we abandon a field of missions, which affords such distinguished facilities for spreading the light of divine truth far and wide through this region and shadow of death? or shall its operations be suffered to flag for want of laborers to succeed them, who are called away from time to time by sickness and death? A remarkable providence of God first directed your missionaries to this place, and established them here. The voice of the same providence to us, here labor and pray till the Spirit is poured out from the heavens, and these millions of heathen become the possession of Christ.

Missionaries from different societies and denominations, have, from time to time, been sent to this field, and have united with us in missionary labor; but, in the mysteries of divine providence, they have been called home by sickness, or to other fields of labor, and left your missionaries to occupy this field alone.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Scottish mission, of whose establishment in Bombay you were informed by a previous communication, in consequence of the return of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, of the Scottish mission, to his native land for his health, left Bombay about two months since to join that station. He labored with us nearly a year with much zeal and perseverance.

During his residence with us, we divided Bombay into five districts, assigning to each one missionary, including Mr. Garrett, one division as their more particular sphere of labor; and with special reference to visiting every family, and leaving the word of life in each dwelling in which a reader should be found; so that in the time of divine truth should be lighted up, and the voice of God heard, in every pagan cottage on the island.

On this districting Bombay, we realized more sensibly than ever the magnitude of the work which devolves upon individuals, and felt more deeply our weakness for so great a work. When we tell you that in each of these districts there are more than 40,000 immortal beings, who, for the present, must be directed by one individual to the Lamb of God, or sink to their graves without hope, you will cease to wonder why we send you again and again the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us!" and why we should pray, and entreat the churches to pray for the God of missions to send forth more helpers into this great field fast ripening for the harvest.

But as Mr. Stevenson has left Bombay, the more than 40,000 in his division must look to us, and swell the number allotted to each of us to 50,000, or more—a population nearly equal to that of Boston. Now say,—supposing the city of Boston, like Bombay, to be wholly given to idolatry, with her hundreds of pagan temples, and thousands of pagan priests, and heathenism to her superstitions by her heavy chain of caste which has been riveted for ages,—and situated, and thus enslaved, what could an individual foreign missionary do towards her emancipation? and when might it be expected that her people would be converted into Christian churches, and live in peace to the glory of Christ? Or say, Christian, as the city of Boston now is, if all her ministers but one were removed, and all her deacons and private Christians, her Bibles and religious institutions, how long would she remain distinguished for her morality and piety?

But in addition to the more than 200,000 souls on this island, there are as many more in the villages on the continent where we have schools, who must receive the word of life from us, or never receive it at all. And in the extensive tract of country through which these schools are dispersed, more than four times the number, on the smallest estimate not less than 1,000,000 of pagans, while we write, are dependent upon us for help, and moving us by all the scenes of superstition which they suffer, and the heavier woes which they are heirs to beyond the grave, to send the cry of woe to the friends of Jesus and of missions in our beloved country. Oh that it might reach and vibrate upon the trembling chords of every heart till it shall be regarded, "We have seen the light of the Gospel, and we are dependent upon you in connection with several other missionary brethren now in this country. We choose to present to the contemplation of our patrons what is at present our exclusive sphere of labor. For this is sufficiently dark and appalling to awaken the deepest sympathies of our churches, and the signs of the times, in connection with the promises of God, are sufficiently plain and encouraging to call forth the energies to effect its spiritual illumination and renovation."

## REVIVALS.

A pleasing revival of religion is now in happy progress in the First Baptist Church in Charleston, under the care of the Rev. Henry Jackson. It commenced about two months since, and has been characterized by striking evidences of divine influence. Persons from fourteen to fifty years of age have been his subjects. About forty cherish hope that they have passed from death unto life. Among these are several Teachers and individuals of the Lord's-day school. Also some individuals who have heretofore advocated the doctrine of Universal salvation. Last Lord's-day, the 25th inst. twenty-two persons were baptized.

[*Ch. Watchman.*]

**Waterford, Conn.**—Lord's-day, April 18, the Rev. N. W. Williams baptized thirty-two persons. In Lynde, Conn. the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Williams is pastor, is enjoying a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and the happy influence is spreading in that vicinity.

**Essex, N. H.** is favoured with a precious season of religious revival. It is believed the hopeful converts in the whole town may be considered as not far from one hundred. Rev. Mr. Brown has baptized fourteen; five others are accepted as candidates, and others have probably come forward since. April 18, twenty-six were reported to have been propounded for admission into the first Congregational Church. The work continues to progress.

**Wilmington, Conn.**—Since the pleasing attention to religion commenced in this town, the Rev. S. S. Mallory has baptized 83.

**Portsmouth, N. H.**—Since the Association met in October last, twenty-two have been baptized and added to the Baptist Church. Others, who are believed to have obtained a good hope through grace, will soon follow in the path of obedience.

**Hannibal, Barnstable Co.**—We lately gave an account of the powerful Revival in this place, and now learn, that the Rev. Mr. Ballard baptized thirty-three, last Lord's-day, as the first fruits.

**Delaware Co. N. Y.**—A letter dated the 27th ult., at Hancock, Delaware Co. mentions that the work, in 412 towns of that county, has been general. At Deposit, a few days ago, 56 were added to the Presbyterian church, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Otten.

## ASHFIELD, MASS.

The Christian Journal contains an extract of a letter from a son in Ashfield to his parents near Utica, of which we take an abridgment.

Truly the Lord has been with us the winter past, and the wonders he has performed are marvellous in our eyes. The work commenced in the south part of the town, some time in the month of October, and such a display of the power of God I have never before witnessed. In one family, where none but the father professed an interest in Christ, now the whole family, consisting of a wife and seven children, are rejoicing in hope; in another family, but a few rods distant, consisting of a father, mother and nine children, and not a professor in the house except an aged grandfather to these children, who is tottering upon the brink of the grave and whose faithful prayers we believe God has been pleased to answer, every member of this family is now hoping in the mercy of God except one infant child and the mother, who did indulge a hope for a few days, but has since fallen into a gloomy desponding state of mind. I visited these two families: a most interesting scene I never witnessed.

Times next appeared in a neighborhood a little west of the centre of the town, with equal power and interest. Here 12 or 15 youth in a writing school were powerfully arrested.

The work next made its appearance in the village where I live, and here our vain, high-minded youth were determined not to yield to the humbling doctrines of the cross. Some of them came together and agreed that they would not submit, and would assist each other in resisting; but all their power combined could not equal the power of the Almighty. They were all brought to a sad distress to see their last condition, and have, many of them as we hope, accepted of an offered Saviour.

The work soon spread into almost all parts of the town. There are supposed to be about two hundred hopeful conversions in the whole. Instances of conversion are not frequent at the present time, we have reason to fear that the work is subsiding.

The cause of Temperance has, the winter past, excited great interest in this place; there are 600 members to the Temperance Society in this town; and the operations of this society, together with the cause of religion, have moved hand in hand and seemed to have been mutual helps.

**Nashua Village, (Dundell's) N. H.**—A letter addressed to the Editor of the Recorder says, "It is a season of special interest with this people."

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**—A letter received in New York from Poughkeepsie, states, that on Sunday the 18th ult., 68 persons were added to the Reformed Dutch Church, and 40 to the Presbyterian. Eight or nine, it is expected, will soon be added to the Baptist Church, and from 60 to 70 among the Methodists are supposed to be serious inquirers.

**N. Y. Ob.**

**Tioga County, N. Y.**—A letter from a clergyman at Havana, in Tioga County, to the editors of the New York Observer, dated April 3d, says: "I am now laboring a part of the time in this village, and a part in the town of Catlin, about five miles west. And I am happy to be able to inform you and the public, that God is, at the present time, carrying on a glorious work of grace in the latter place. In several neighborhoods or districts, scarcely a family has been passed by. The work has proceeded rapidly and powerfully. For some time, there has been almost a universal conversion, and the people are brought into the liberty of the Gospel. Several denominations have been assisted, and I think that in all there have been as many as sixty or seventy that give evidence of having experienced the new birth, and all within a few weeks. Appearances are as favorable during this season, as any previous time. We cherish some hope that it will extend into the village, though little else appears, at present, besides a revival of a spirit of prayer in the church."

## BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1820.

### APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of the large benevolent societies are the festivals of the church. The spirit that pervades them, and the influence that goes forth from them, are felt to the remotest corners of the land, and the effect has not ceased since another season of the same kind comes round. This influence gives form and features to the religion of the churches, and by its repetition and increase will place a marked and indelible stamp on the religious character of the age. The character of a society is affected by its anniversary, and that is scarcely half the effect which is produced. Each society has an influence on every other; all combined, when brought upon the same spot, affect the ministry, and the brotherhood, and the world. How then should they watch their hearts, and guard the doors of their lips, who mould the characters of the anniversary themselves. How should they labor and pray, that the mighty streams which are sent forth from a fountain head, should carry nothing but health and life. They must bear either death or life, in every direction; and who will cast in the tree which shall make the waters sweet?

Every good thing that men do is imperfect, and requires their constant vigilance and caution. The benefits of our societies and holy assemblies are beyond calculation; & thus far they have increased from year to year in rapid progression. Let not the evils which they may have been attended, be increased also. Rather let the glowing and rising flame of holy benevolence, burn up all their dross and all their faults.

Among the evils which have been observed in former years, may be reckoned the want of a predominating and all-pervading spirit of devotion; the want of deep humility and tenderness; an occasional attempt at display, for the purpose of producing effect; a disposition to exult in success achieved or anticipated; the indulgence of levity in public addresses. We have seen the tear stand in the eye of the single-hearted Christian from the country, when the audience has been agitated with laughter. We have heard the prayerful and devoted minister lament the appearance of a careless and vain-glorious spirit, in our benevolent associations and solemn assemblies. How much more must God have seen, of that which is displeasing in his sight.

When anticipating the near approach of this eventful week, should not every Christian or minister who expects to attend be much in prayer, saying "Carry me not up hence, except thy presence go with me." Should not their families and social circles remember them importantly while they are away? Should not every church have at least one special prayer meeting within the time, and early in the week, to pray for the assembled multitudes of the friends of the Redeemer? Should not all fall away together in the spirit of brotherly love and full accord of Jehovah; each resolving that his one endeavor for the week shall be, either to get spiritual benefit himself, or to impart it to others? How shall it be in our city during the present month? Every one that comes will bring his pecuniary contributions, and perhaps those of the people about him, to the Lord's treasury. Will not every son also bring a large contribution of Christian feeling and holy influence, to gladden the occasion and bless the coming year throughout all the tribes of Israel?

### PERMANENT FUNDS.

We believe our correspondent "Maclean," (on the first page) lies under a mistake respecting the number of benevolent societies which have accumulated permanent funds. Most of them certainly in this country depend on annual collections, and do not think of hoarding up for future generations. The principle, however, is the same as all the associations in the land had adopted the practice.

### NEW EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On the 28th ult., as we learn from the Yeoman, an Education Society was formed at Worcester, for the South half of Worcester county, auxiliary to the American Ed. Soc. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Foot, of Brookfield; and the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, general Agent of the parent Society, addressed the meeting. The object is, to raise funds in aid of the parent Society. An agent was chosen in every society or parish, embraced within the territorial limits of the Auxiliary. Gen. Salem Towne, President; Rev. John Maltby, Sec.; Hon. Abigail Bigelow, Treas.

### AFRICAN INFANT SCHOOL.

We are happy to learn that an attempt is making, to convey the benefits of Infant School instruction to the colored population of our city. Notwithstanding the liberal provision made by the city government for educating the children of this class, still some refuge for them is needed

prior to the age for entering primary schools; and the younger portion of those who can be admitted there, would be far more profitably employed in the Infant School. Many of them now waste the early years of childhood; and being neglected, fall into snares and temptations. This work must of course be one of charity, and we hope that a subscription paper for the purpose which we have seen may be filled, and a school be soon opened in a suitable location.

### LOTTERIES.

The interest which has been awakened on this subject by public meetings at Norwich, is extending into other parts of Connecticut. Many meetings have already been held; and so many petitions will be presented to the next General Assembly, as to induce the expectation that that body will take up the matter in earnest. A meeting at Danbury viewed with regret and concern the unexampled flood of Lottery Tickets exposed for sale—the number of unintelligent schemes of Lotteries, (many of them, as it is believed, absolute grants,) each following the other in rapid succession, presenting delusive prospects of gain to the thoughtless and unwary; and directly tending to promote and increase a spirit of Gambling, of Fraud and dissipation. They resolved, that the Lottery system as at present conducted and managed in that State, is fraught with great and alarming evils to the community. Also that a Committee be appointed to prepare and present for signatures a Memorial to the next General Assembly, praying them to examine the several grants for Lotteries, by them made, which are now in operation, and to call the Managers of the same to a strict account, of the manner in which they have severally executed their trusts—and whether all the proceeds of each class of such Lottery has been appropriated to the object for which it was granted—and furthermore to abolish the several grants, so far as it can be done;—or impose such regulations and restrictions as shall effectively remove the evil.

A correspondent of the Norwich Courier says, that he knows characters in that immediate neighborhood, who have expended from 500 to 900 dollars in lottery tickets; and men too who earn their money by hard work.

### A GOOD PLAN, TRIED.

The Mirror & Observer contains an account of a Female Society, formed in Alfred, Me. about a year and a half since, to aid in the support of the ministry in that place. The pastor had been settled with the provision, that he should leave three months in a year to himself, because the people felt themselves unable to employ him the whole time. Fearing to lose his labors for that period, but expecting to do but little to preserve them, a Society of Ladies was formed to help by their industry. It has persevered, and increased in numbers and in interest. The members meet once a fortnight, at each other's houses in alphabetical order. In the afternoon they sew, knit, &c. while one of the number reads. At tea, all delicacies are strictly interdicted. The pastor and other gentlemen spend the evening with them, and engage in religious exercises; after which a collection is taken up. They have an annual sermon and contribution, and the ladies subscribe money as well as work. In these ways they have employed their pastor twelve weeks in eighteen months.

A few weeks ago, "while the means of grace were supported by the Ladies' Society," it pleased God, in his sovereign mercy, to begin a work of revival among this precious flock. It was the "still small voice" of the Spirit, though the work commenced rather suddenly. In the midst of a profound moral slumber, a gentle voice was heard from the throne of the Excellent Glory, calling us to life and hope. We knew that thrilling voice, for it brought up a train of blessed remembrances. Through divine goodness, we were permitted to come nearer to the mercy seat, and were not without some hope, that God would not shut out our cry. Within our fortnight, an amazing change appeared. The tenderness, the love, the sweet concord that marked every movement of the members of Christ's little flock, afforded the most conclusive evidence, that it was the Spirit—the Comforter, who was here. He has been here, and he will be here, and for the distant let day be when our sins shall grieve him from us. — O those, who have experienced a hope in the mercy of God, almost all are young, and some are very young. The whole number is as yet but small. May we never forget our obligations to him, who had pity upon us in our low estate. "Revive us yet again," Lord God, "that thy people may rejoice in thee."

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Book of Health, a Compendium of Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Boston, Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, 1820.—We have participated in the feelings of physicians against popular works on medicine, apprehending that they often tempt persons to prescribe unskillfully for themselves & families, and thus effect more injury than benefit. This work, however, promises to be an exception; as its main object seems to be to preserve health by giving salutary directions in regard to diet, regimen and exercise, and to point out the symptoms of most diseases, "that persons may know how far they may venture alone, and when to apply to a physician. It includes, however, the mode of treatment for diseases in general; a plan for the management of infants and children; remedies in cases of accident and suspended animation; a domestic medicine, &c." all in language adapted to the general reader. It is a first American from a second London edition, revised and conforming to the practice of the U. States, with additions, by an able Physician of Massachusetts. It is, we believe, a work that may be very useful in every family.

**Sunday School Map.**—The accuracy and elegance of Mr. Ingraham's Map of Palestine, are well known. It is presented to the public at three different prices, according to the qualities of the paper and mountings, viz. ten, eight and five dollars. This impression is from a copper plate, and is called the "Historical Map," an account of the figures representing historical events. He has lately completed a lithographic impression, called the "Sunday School Map," of the same size, which contains the principal divisions of the country, and many of the cities and towns; and being copied from the other, will be as accurate as that, so far as it extends. "This will be sold to Sunday Schools, at Two Dollars each, mounted, or One Dollar each, in sheets, and thus put it in the power of every one to possess a copy of the only correct Map of the Holy Land that has ever been published." Liberal discounts made to those who purchase in quantities. Mr. I. has made an arrangement with the Managers of the Mass. S. S. Union, by which they will sell this map instead of that which was published by them. This will be advantageous to the schools, as a more accurate and valuable map is obtained at the same price.

**A Dictionary of important Names, Objects, and Terms, found in the Holy Scriptures.** Intended principally for Youth. By Howard Malcolm, A. M. Second Edition.—When this work first appeared, three months since, we gave our decided opinion on its merits. We are gratified to learn, therefore, that it has so soon reached a second edition. "Nearly two hundred new and important articles are added; most of the others are enriched, corrected, or condensed." The accentuation of all such words as seemed liable to erroneous pronunciation, is also given, which will be a valuable addition. We are glad to perceive that many errors are corrected, which crept into the first edition; a few still remain. The figures are fine.

**The Spirit of the Pilgrims, for May, contains—Communications: Opinions of the early Christians respecting the Trinity, No. 1. Are the natural affections holy?—Reviewers: Memoirs of the Life, Character and Writings of the Rev. M. Henry, by J. B. Williams, Esq. Christian Essays: to which is added an Essay on the influence of a moral life on our judgment in matters of Faith, by Rev. S. C. Wilkes. An Historical Sketch of the Convention of the Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts; with an account of its funds, its connection with the Mass. Congregational Society, and its Rules and Regulations. The Natural History of Euthanasia.—Miscellaneous: Present State of Unrestoration in England. The Review of Dr. Channing on Associations. The works of President Edwards.**

**Something New.**—Mr. Michael H. Barton, has issued, in this city, the first number of a new weekly paper, intended to reform our language. The editor proposes to

re-mould the alphabet, so as to have a letter to represent each simple sound—39 letters will be necessary. When this system is settled every person will be able to spell the words he can pronounce. The editor says he has taught a school on this method at Montreal, and persons learned to read and write French and English in 30 days.

"Such is the state of our written language," says Sheridan, "that the darkest hieroglyphics, or most difficult ciphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them, from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all, except a few well educated natives; no alteration in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new symbols to conceal the sentiments of those who used them, from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all, except a few well educated natives; no alteration in that respect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new symbols to conceal the sentiments of those who used them, from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all, except a few well educated natives; 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